ESTABLISHED 1840.

MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1879.

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VOL. XXXVIII--NUMBER 200

INDICATIONS.

ctal to the Appeal.) WASHINGTON, D. C., August 29-1 a.m. For Tennesses and the Ohio valley. 2lightly rmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, terly winds, controlly shifting to sterly, stationary barometer.

METEOROLOGICAL MEPORT. MEMPRIS, August 28, 1879. Bar. Ther Wind, Rain Weather

ximum thermometer, 84 dest. atmum thermometer, 64 dest. T. H. CHINN. Civilian and Assistant, in charge of Station. WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, THURSDAY, August 28, 1879, 10:08 p.m. | Piace of | Bar. | Ther. | Wind. | Weath-observation. | Bar. | Ther. | Dir. | Force. | Ward. | Price of other price other price of other price other Fair Fair. Clear. Clear. Clear. Clear. Clear. Clear. Clear. Fair. Civilian and Assistant, in charge of Station.

The situation according to yesterday's remore favorable than has been prealth for the twenty-four hours ending at ix o'clock last evening show three new uses, of which all are whites. Undertakers report eight deaths, of which aix are whites and two colored. The total new cases to hat bour is seven hundred and eighty-six, and of deaths two hundred and thirty.

Is the following, which is clipped from the Sincianati Enquirer, of recent date, be true, his district, has, to the surprise of his friends United States marshal for the western district of Tennessee, has been visiting John P. Keever. Mr. Williamson was born and raised a Democrat in Butler county, but was furned after the war by the proscription of his neighbors in Tennessee. He was that a livered.

The governor having assigned to me the duty of organizing the commissary department of the late struggle was better known by the soldiers in the south and by the prisoners taken around Richmond from the Federal army than this. Many a deserter and bushwhacker who was confined within its gloomy walls will read of its destruction with the full knowledge and consist of his family. Before the war Dixon with refeats a paymas—

However, he still drew his salary as paymas—

ter. Toward the end of the war he moved to washing the commissary department of the late struggle was better known by the soldiers in the south and by the prisoners taken around Richmond from the Federal army than this. Many a deserter and bushwhacker who was confined within its gloomy walls will read of its death of the late struggle was better. Toward the end of the war he moved to washington, at the country in the prisoners taken around Richmond from the Federal army than this. Many a deserter and bushwhacker who was confined within its gloomy walls will read of its destruction where supplies had best be delivered. northern man is treated with respect in the and southern birth are disposed to do for

ENGINEER SANKEY'S PERIL.

tushing His Train Over what was oment Afterward a Pathless Quagmire.

Vallejo Chronicle: "On Saturday last, as natruction train that rune between gravel for ballast on the road, it met with a escape from being engulfed in the the earth with all the train bands ard. A short distance out of Benicia, beyond Government Point, is a piece of tule land. Thousands and thousands of yards of dirt were thrown upon it when the road ing the night, out of sight the whole amount th would go. At last the road was bal rities were smiling at the thought of having their road in good working order by the first of September. A few final touches required on the road in the form of under the supervision of Engineer Sanapparent safety. On Saturday, upon apapparent satety. On Saturday, upon approaching the place known as the 'bottom-less pit,' the engineer noticed that the place had a depressed appearance, but he was so far advanced that it was impossible to stop, and having on a powerful head of steam he opened the valve and went rushing over the dangerous place, and at the same time felt the ground settling under the train. In a moment almost they serve over the morase, and upon checking the engine the men on the train looked cack, and for a distance of over three broadred feet they saw the ground. over three hundred feet they saw the ground, stricken on Sunday morning, and was at once the ties and the track in one vast body sink daws into the bottomless pit to a distance of fity feet. Operations will have to be suspression of urine set in and continued until pended on the roud for the time being, if not It is almost a foregone conclu that that portion of the road can never be made safe to travel over. The bottomless pit has been of more expense to the company than all the rest of the road beween that point and Fairfield."

An Eleven-Year Old Soy Held for Murder. LOUISVILLE, August 25,-Charlie Grider but eleven years of age, was arrested, charged with the morder of James Fernie, a playmate of the same age. On Friday afternoon they, with a number of other boys, were playing, when a dispute arose between Grider and Fernie, in which the former struck the latter on the head with a rock, knocking him dowp. He was taken to his home, where he com-plained of pain in the head back of the left , where a slight bruise was noticed. The fellow laid down, but his parents paid twelve o'clock that night he was taken worse, half-past ten o'clock Saturday night lotlars to answer in the circuit court.

A New Medical Theory A Minnesota man writes to the Salem (Mass.) Gazette as follows: "A discovery in he treatment of diphtheria has been made A young man whose arm had been ed was attacked with diphtheria before healing took place; and instead of the matter incident to that disease being deposited in the throat, the greater portion appeared very light and easily managed. His doctor profited by this, and in his next case of diphtheria blistered his patient's chest, and on his blistered part the chief deposits appeared. this was also an easy case of the disease. The theory of the doctor is that diphtheria sually appears in the throat because of the thinness of the lining of the throat. Hence,

A Deuble Lynching in Colorado. DENVER, A gent 23.—A special to the Tribune gives the particulars of the lynching of two men at Triaidad, Colorado, last night at eleven o'clock. Last week a man named Carmack attempted to rape a four-year old girl, and yesterday Dan Logan made a similar attempt on a six-year old girl. Both men were imprisoned, and both were called on by a body of two hundred men, taken out to an old corral and harged. Carmack's two open graves. These were fifty and fifty-rope, where he went to get out of the way of a scrape that occurred in San Francisco not DENVER, August 23 .- A special to the

A DULL heavy pain in the sides, sleepiness, want of energy, no continuity of thought or feet. As the drainage of this yard is, as shown labor, these all indicate disease of the liver, and should be removed by the use of Dr. Bull's Baltimore pills, which will surely accomplish the object sought.

On the map sent you through the city, I do think that, instead of four and a half feet, as has been their custom, they should be recomplish the object sought.

Washington, August 28.—Chief-of-Special-Agents Parker has been sent to Erie, as has been their custom, they should be required to dig them at least five and a half

YELLOW-FEVER.

Cases Reported to the Board of Health Yesterday-The Death List Keeps up its Number Successfully.

The State Board of Health-Death from Yellow-Fever at Dayton, Ohio-Money Collected in New York City for the Memphis Orphans-News from Other Points.

The lists of new cases and deaths fur-nished by the city board of health to-day are calculated to encourage our people and impress them with the idea that the yellowfever epidemic is over, but such a conclusishould not be grasped at too hurriedly. Yellow-Jack is a sneaking enemy, taking advantage of every opening. That the fever has spent its power is a conclusion too alluring to be cherished. We nope so; but the wish is father to the thought.

New Cases Thursday. WHITES. L'zzle Schwartz, 15 years, 295 Poplat. Mrs. Pope, 45 years, 139 Mulberry. Faunie Conebe, 88 years, 180 Carelina. Deaths Thursday. WHITES.

Mrs. R. E. Egnew, 56 years, Saffarans, near Sixth, Bachael Sloan, 49 years, 499 Pontotoc, Jennie Stoan, 19 years, 499 Pontotoc, George E. Taylor, 34 years, 76 Vance, B. O. Wilkie, 34 years, Jackson, near Fifth, Martin Moran, 35 years, 91 Vance. COLORED. J. Lowery, 28 years, 42 Fourth. Emma Jackson, 2 years, 379 Fourth. New Cases, Unofficial.

New Cases, Unofficial.

The Howard books last night contained the foliolog new cases furnished with nurses; Charles Cash, 19 years, Pollar.

George Moores, & years, Carolina.

Louis Swartz, 13 years, 295 Poplar.

John C. Moore 20 years, 180 Carolina.

Louis Kirkand, 20 years, 180 Carolina.

Louis Kirkand, 20 years, 237 Monroe.

Mrs. M. Hicks, 35 years, Webster.

Augustine Dorlac, 48 years, Fort Pickering.

Maud K. Boper, 6 years, 374 Union.

Mrs. Dwyer, — years, 200 Adams.

Mrs. Richardson, 40 years, Poplar boulevard.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE STATE COMMISSARY-GENERAL The following telegram was received by Dr. Porter last night, which explains that Governor Marks has begun in earnest a system of relief for Memphis sufferers: NASHVILLE, TENN., August 28, 1879. Dr. D. T. Porter, President, etc., Memphis: The governor having assigned to me the

> JOHN F. WHELESS, Commissary-General BY TELEGRAPH. Fever News from New Orleans,

NEW ORLHANS, August 26 .- Of six cases of yellow-fever reported yesterday from quarantine station, on the bark Black Prince, from Havana, three died last night. The others are getting along well.

Miss Ida Berkson, aged eighteen years, taken sick with fever August 25th, at No. 207 Third street, in the Constance street quarter. Her brother, aged four and a hair years, died July 31st, of fever.

The condition of General Hood and daughter is reported favorable.

BY MAIL. A GENUINE CASE AT DAYTON, OHIO. Dayton special to the Cincinnati Enquirer No little uneasiness was produced upon the streets this morning by the announcement in the local papers that Carrie E., wife of Isaac Davis, residing on West Fourth stseet, had died suddenly last night, and would be ouried (funeral private) early this morning. All kinds of stories were set affoat concerning the woman's death and huried burial, and your reporter set about investigating the affair. Dr. Neal, the health officer, was called upon, and did not hesitate in pro-nouncing it a well-defined case of yellowfever. The attending physician, as well as-several others who were called in consultaand earth, so the construction train, tion, agreed with Dr. Neal. All the physi-the supervision of Engineer San-Vallejo, was brought into members of their profession, and one of them and has been running back has lived in the south until recently, and has between the two stations with met and treated many cases of the malady. Mrs. Davis has not been out of the city since

> pression of urine set in and continued until DISCOURAGING OUTLOOK AT NEW ORLEANS-SEVERAL MORE SUSPICIOUS CASES. New Orleans dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer, 26th: "The outlook here is not al-together cheering. Early this morning one of General Hood's children was taken dangeror deneral Hood's children was taken danger-ously ill, and the family physician was sent for in great haste. He returned looking much concerned, and expressed no opinion; but at nearly the same time Drs. Bemis, Bickham and Logan stated that Mrs. Hood lied of unmistakable yellow-fever, and an apprehension was expressed by one of these that the disease would spread through the

entire tamily. the corner of Erato and Constance streets, and the cne in the latter thoroughfare within the infected district; but the former, who is pily situated. secretary of the board, declined to furnish the died from concussion of the brain, pro-luced by the blow received with the rock.

Young Grider had an examination in the city
board, remarked to your correspondent this
after con that he heard of two suspicious cases of ler than these, but he declined to designate their locality."

MONEY FOR MEMPHIS ORPHANS. New York Times, 25th: "A total sum of one hundred and tifty-five dollars and forty-three cents has thus far, in five days, been deposited in the letter-boxes at the postoffice for the relief of orphans of yellow-fever vic tims at Memphis. Yesterday one ten-dollar bill and one five-dollar bill, and a counterfeit silver half-dollar were found among the contributions. The greater part of the money was in pennies and half-dimes. Yesterday Mr. M'Masters sent a check for seventy-six tollars and eighty-three cents, representing the balance of the fund, to Father Kelly, at St. Vincent's orphan asylum, at Memphis, where the children are all quartered. Among them are many colored orphans.'

STATE BOARD MATTERS. The following official correspondence con- | iar to the stigma other part of the body, the disease appears there."

cerning yellow-fever matters at Memphis and other points, is from the Nashville American of the twenty-sixth:

MEMPHIS, August 21, 1879. J. D. Plunkett, M.D., President of the State Board of Health: mother lives in Kentucky, and he requested that she should be informed of the manner of his death.

tow open graves. These was informed by the grave-diggers, were about the usual depth as dug in this cemetery. I informed

feet. I do not know what the law of the case is, or our power over the matter, but submit to you for your consideration, and submit to you for your consideration, and such action as you may find justified by law and proper in the premises. The other yards drain south into Nonconnah creek and the Mississippi river, and the drainage does not pass near the city. Very truly yours, JOHN JOHNSON.

Superintendent of Quarantine.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, CHATTANOOGA, August 24.

Dr. J. D. Plunkett, President of the State Board of Health:

Dr. J. D. Plunkett, President of the State Board of Health:

DEAR SIR—In obedience to your orders of the twenty-third instant, I went by last night's train on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad to M'Millin's, a station on that road ten miles above Knoxville, to investigate for the State board of health a reported case of yellow-fever. I found in a farmhouse, one mile from the station and on the opposite side of the river, a gentleman named Fred Morti, aged twenty-eight years, a citizen of Memphis. He left Memphis on the thirty-first of July, reached M'Millin's station on the second of August, was taken sick on the fourteenth, and was treated by Dr. Snow, of Strawberry Plains, and Dr. A. D. Tadlock, of Knoxville. It seems to have been an ordinary, rather mild case of yellow-fever, and was so diagnosed and treated, I learn, by the physicians, though I regret having failed to see either of them. He was nursed by his own family and the family with whom he is boarding. He is now convalescent. The house is isolated. The people of the country are sufficiently alarmed, and the people of the household sufficiently sensible and prudent to maintain this relation, and to put in requisition all other needful precautions. With these meassufficiently sensible and prudent to maintain this relation, and to put in requisition all other needful precautions. With these meas-ures enforced, I apprehend no danger what-ever of infection in that high, healthy and sparsely settled country. Very respectfully, P. D. SIMS, Sanitary Inspector State Board of Health.

CASTLE THUNDER GONE.

Seventy-Five-Thousand-Dellar Fire at Bichmond, Virginia-Total Destruction of the Old Military Prison, "Castle Thunder."

Richmond dispatches to the Cincinnati Enquirer, 26th: "About one o'clock this morning a fire breke out in the box-factory of R. H. Whetbek & Co., totally destroying the entire works and stock, and the tobacco factory of Turpin Bros., adjoining. The to-tal loss on the two buildings and stock of both concerns will exceed seventy-five thou-sand dollars; partially insured. Turpin's to-bacco factory, known as 'Castle Thunder,' was used during the war by the Confederate government as a military prison for deserters from that army, soles and suspicious persons government as a military prison for deserters from that army, spies and suspicious persons arrested within their lines. Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker, who was arrested during the latter part of the struggle, habited in a full bloomer suit, was confined for several months in the female apartment of the castle. The building had become a historic structure, and no who was convicted of being a spy and hanged near this city during the last years of the conflict was kept in a close cell in this prison for months before his death. The castle was the scene of a hanging in the last year of the war, the victim being a man convicted of deserting the Confederate army and the commission of other crimes. The gallows was arranged in the prison, and the dangling man was dropped through the hatchway. Several attempts were made before the job was completed. After the war Major Turner, commandant of the prison, was arrested and

A MISSING MERCHANT.

Hr. James Rellly, the Pork-Packer Mysterionaly Disappears-Mental Disorder Supposed to bo the Cause.

ner & Co., in San Francisco, and later was a partner with Nicholas Schaffer, manufacturing candles and soap. In everything that Mr. Reilly touched he manifested a clear, cool intellect, that has made him a very successful man. About two manner in which he had met his fate. An element of insanity had crept into the family, clear, cool intellect, that has made him a very successful man. About two months ago his friends first noticed a temporary aberration in his mind. Going outside of his regular busines. he engaged in a speculation in wheat, and lost a large sum of money. He at once appeared to believe that money. He at once appeared to believe that he was bankrupt, and the most conclusive showing by his partner and his friends that the loss was trifling compared to his resources, some member of the family has been in and that he was still a wealthy man, had very the employ of the government ever since. little effect on his melancholy. He brooded Collins Dixon, the eldest son, served a term over his fancied ruin to such an extent that he became partially insane, and it was not till his firm had settled every cent of indebtedness that he could be brought to hear reason at all. Mr. Reilly seemed to be fully recovering his mental vigor, and was in the habit of walking out every afternoon. On Thursday he went out as usual, but failed to reappear, and his family have been making anxious but unsuccessful search for him ever since then. The police have been notified and messengers sent out in every direction. It is supposed that he simply walked on and on, until he was prostrated by exhaustion, and that he is now at some farmhouse in the neighborhood, unable to tell who he is, and sick. Nothing like robbery or violence is feared, as he had no money and not even his watch with him. He is a stoutly built man, fifty-three years of age, weighing about one

with gray hair, and full, gray whiskers. Mr. A second examination of young Cotton was made this morning. His pulse and temperature are both reduced, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. Drs. Herrick and Bemis to-day examined the case of fever at the corner of Erato and Constance streets, and the case in the latter thereough fare within the latter there will be a second examination of young Cotton was made this morning. His pulse and temperature are both reduced, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. Drs. Herrick and Bemis to-day examined the case of fever at the corner of Erato and Constance streets, and the gray hair, and this, gray whisters. Ar. Reilly's unfortunate condition is regretted by a bost of friends, won by his honorable, temperature and lovable life. It is to his immense business energy that his mental breakdown must be attributed. His illness is the result of overwork alone, for both in business energy that his mental breakdown must be attributed. His illness is the result of overwork alone, for both in business energy that his mental breakdown must be attributed. ness and at home few men were more hap-Who the De Youngs Are. Chicago dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, 23d: "Charles De Young is a medium-sized person, thirty-seven years of age. There are three brothers in the family—Charles, Michael and Gustavus. They are of lewish extraction, and their father formerly kept a clothing store in Cincinnati. In 1877 the brothers, who are practical printers, pub-lished in San Francisco a free theatrical sheet called the Dramatic Chronicle. In the spring of 1878 Gustavus withdrew, and Charles and Michael turned the paper into a five-cent morning daily. It has always been considered a blackmail sheet, but has attained

nundred and fifty pounds, of a full habit,

much prominence on the coast. Gustavus De Young went into the theatrical business, and was picked up insane in Buffalo several years ago. Charles De Young has had several shooting affairs—one some three years ago with Ben Napthalie, another Israelite and publisher of a newspaper. De Young missed Napthalie, but shot a boy in the leg. This affair arose from Napthalie publishing certain charges against the De Youngs, similar to the stigma cast upon their maternity by Kalloch. Some two years ago Charles
De Young had a fracas with Judge Lake upon
Montgomery street. In a fistic encounter
De Young was thrown to the pavement, when he attempted to shoot the judge, who got off with a slight wound in the head. The De Young family consists of three male members

a scrape that occurred in San Francisco not long ago between himself and a married wo-man, in which the husband detected him." To be Investigated. Special to the Appeal.]

DIXON.

History of the Remarkable Family-The Yazoo Dixon a Lineal Descendant and Relative of a Bad Crowd Generally-The Old Man a Notorious Bulldozer.

Their Adversaries Must Answer with their Blood for Offenses Against the Dixons-A Prominent Mississipplan in Defense of the Respectable Element of Mississippi-Etc.

Indianapolis News: "From a prominent gentleman, now and for several years a resident of Indianapolis, a News reporter this morning learned semething of the family history of H. M. Dixon, who was assassinated at Yazoo City, Mississippi, a few days ago, and whose name has since become as widely known as the limits of this country. The family, before the war, resided on a farm near Warrenton, Virginia, in the vicinity of the battlefield of Manassas, and was presumably in good circumstances. They traced their ably in good circumstances. They traced their lineage back to English ancestors in the early history of the country, and were possessed of all that pride of 'amily that distinguished an old F. F. V. The father, Henry Dixon, was an erratic, headstrong man and organic bull-dozer.' He first obtained particular distinction, or notoriety, by voting for Lincoln in pure defiance of the sentiment of the community. One who knew him says he did

munity. One who knew him says he did so simply to signify his contempt for public opinion, and to show his neighbors that he dared do is ne pleased. He walked to the polls with a revolver in each hand, and was not molested. At the beginning of the war, however, he was forced to leave his home, and with all of his large family, with the exception of his eldest daughter, who went to Richmond and entered the service of the Confederacy there in one of the departments, moved to Georgetered the service of the Confederacy there in one of the departments, moved to Georgetown. President Lincoln appointed him paymaster in recognition of his position which had compelled him to abandon his home, and he was known as 'Major Dixon.' He did no work; however, the appointment being purely a sincoure. He remained an outoutspoken leyal man till the proclamation of emangination, was issued. Against this the emancipation was issued. Against this the gorge of his family pride arose, and henceforth he became as violently opposed to the administration as he had been loudmouthed in its favor. There was probably a financial element in the conversion, for he had been possessed of these useful chattels in the past. However, he still drew his salary as paymasenton, and with his sons was something of a terror to the community, and with that lofty disregard for law characteristic of his class, came involved in some affray. The officials were afraid to arrest him, and a man named Mattox volunteered to do so. Accompanied by two or three constables, he rode out to Dixon's farm. The old man was apprised of

their coming, and from a fence corner, in company with his oldest son, Collins, opened fire. The constables ran, but Mattox returned the fire. His horse was killed, but using the body as a barricade, a lively fusilade was kept up till finally one of the Dixons got a shot at him in the back, when hostilities ceased. One day after the war Dixon returned home in a state of great excitement. He said that he had met Mattox at a hotel in Alexandria, and been insulted by him. Mattex had spit at or on him, asking at the same time if he was armed. 'I am not,' said Dixon, 'but will be the next time we meet.'
The matter was discussed in the family, and all agreed that nothing but blood would wipe out the insult. The attempt of a friend of the family, who was in the home, No. 2627 Locust street, on Thursday atternoon and has not been heard from day atternoon and has not been heard from James Reilly & Co., pork-packers, No. 914
North Main street, in which business he has been engaged for the last fifteen years. He began business in St. Louis as a clerk for Chouteau, Harrison & Valle; was afterward cashier of the banking firm of Lucas, Turtime if he was armed. 'I am not,' said ashier of the banking firm of Lucas, Tur- ly for him, that individual got the 'drop' on

violent deaths-one brother shot himself in and some of her children secured positions in the departments at Washington, and in the old Capital prison for shooting a man in the lobby of Willard's hotel while on a gunning expedition to 'vindicate' the honor of his family. A treasury clerk who had been a caller at the house, there being a large family of girls, had dropped a remark which in this part of the country would have been considered innocent enough, but under the false ideas prevailing in the family demanded blood as the only atonement, Collins took it upon himself to avenge his sister's wounded bonor, and sought his victim in the crowded corridors of Willard's. His weapon 'prevaricated,' however, and the ball struck an innocent spectator in the leg. The family gen erally did well, the girls marrying loyal hus

bands, and now living in comfortable circumstances. Henry was the youngest son and at the close of the war was a young boy only seventeen years of age. He was a smart, wild chap, not particularly good looking, and possessed of his father's and brother's disposition, in an exaggerated state. When only ourteen years of age he ran away and joined Mosby's cavalry, remaining only a few months. It was a boyish freak on his part, and he came and went at will in Washington and Georgetown. Finally his mother persuaded him to give it over altogether, and he remained at home. A lyoung lady named Dickey, the only daughter of a large landowner in Mississippi, and a wealthy planter before the war, came to Washington and boarded at Dixon's. She took a fancy to Henry, and from the first laid violent siege to his affections, and, before he was twenty years old, carried him off bodily, as it were and married him. They went to Mississippi, and, upon her father's death, came into possession of his estate. They had several children. From what this gentleman has been able to learn of Dixon's life in Mississippi, carried out the ideas inculcated in him b birth and education. He would descend int

any wildness, excess, or even worse, being careful to maintain his reputation for 'honal by the pistol and shotgun. Honor that could not be thus maintained he neither knew nor cared for. WHAT VICKSBURG MEN SAY. Washington special to the Baltimore Gazette, 22d: Your correspondent to-day fell in with several distinguished gentlemen of position in Mississippi. One was General A. Harris, a prominent merchant of Vicksburg, and another General Butts, president of the Vicksburg bank. Conversation natural! turned on the killing of Dixon. "Why can't you folk down there," wasked, "stop killing folk and give the Dem cratic party up this way a chance to get ahead? Don't you see that all this business is thunder for the Radical press?" "I suppose so. It is very unfortunate," replied General Butts; "but the north does a great injustice in holding the respectable element of the south responsible for all the misdeeds of villains and blacklegs. Now take this case in point. Dixon had been in 1875 the avowed leader of the bulldozers. He wielded absolute control over the negroes

abiding citizens are glad that he is out of the way, for it means comething like peace in that region."

"But he was running as an Independent, was he not, and the other man was the regular Democratic nominee?"

"Yes; but they were personal enemies. The party did not do the killing. It was one may only. I don't believe the party would indorse it. But he was organizing the same old trowd to use the same old buildozing methods, and we are glad he is out of the way."

"Well, do you know what will be said up north in reply to his dangerous character and many acts of violence? They will ask, 'Where is your law?'. What are you going to say in reply to that?"

"Simply that he was strong enough to defy reply to that?"

"Simply that he was strong enough to defy the law and defeat it. He was indicted once for murder, but he packed the jury and got an acquittal, and since then he has gone ahead in his own unbridled way. Some communities up north are infested with just such vermin. I contess the shotgun is too prominent in the south. We fight openly when a quarrel comes, but here you lay for a man in ambush. That's the difference."

"How would it do to stop carrying weapons?"

"How would it do to stop carrying weapons?"

"That has been stopped very considerably all over the south of late years. The best portion of the community do not carry weapons at all. I hear it said on the representation of some one who had lately visited the south that he never went into a barbershop in Vicksburg to get shaved that he did not see may receivers exposed when the customers took their coats off. Now, all this is false. Pistols are carried by certain lazy and desperate characters, but they are not exposed. The law is rigid. In New Orleans it is impossible for a man to take weapons into the theater, on the race-course, or any large is impossible for a man to take weapons into the theater, on the race-course, or any large place of amusement. They are searched before they go in. Down in our district we have a judge who is stern and inflexible in administering the law. It is impossible to enter his court-room with weapons. Then, again, the informer always gets half the line, and this has helped to suppress the practice."

practice."
"Why, then, all these fatal brawls?" "Why, then, all these fatal brawls?

"Because, law or no law, the worst classes will go armed in spite of all we can do. Why hold the south, as a people, responsible for broils in a bar-room among depraved characters any more than you do up north. Massachusetts is away ahead of us in the crime tables. It was only recently that a man cut in Indiana (he alinded to Warren Tate) shot a man dead in the very temple of justice. If man dead in the very temple of justice. If the deed had been done down south the Radical papers would have dwelt for months on the south's barbarism and disregard of the

sacred presence of law. There's where the injustice comes in."
"How about the Chisholm prosecution?" Well, said the gentleman, smiling, "it was foolish for General Woodford to volunteer as her escort. She would be perfectly safe by herself and the trial will be fair. The general will be received with the same couresy and attention be got when he went down to Lamar's own town several years ago to deliver an address before the college, and you remember he came back with glowing reports of the orderly state of society and the hospitality shown him. We are doing all in our power to break down the shotgun and all lawlessness, but we ask a fair hearing, and not to be held responsible for the deeds of every law-breaker.'

Disreputable Letter-Carriers Need Not Expect Any Clemency. Washington, August 23 —The postoffice department is in constant receipt of letters from different postmasters in the free delivery cities indicating that in many instances letter-carriers have assumed to be presumptuous and unpleasantly bold and aggressive toward women in their routes. The last in-stance reported is that of Austermann, a let-ter carrier in St. Louis, who was removed by Postmaster Hayes for insulting and indepent conduct toward women while on duty. Austermann, in making an appeal to the depart-ment, claims that Ex-Representative Cole has written a letter to the department stating that he (Augermann) has an excellent repu-tation, and (QL be has honored bimself and his friends. Whatever Mr. Austermann

REMEDIES Have Achieved the Most Noted Success of any Medicines of Modern Times. Mesars. Weeks & Potter have never doubted the specific properties of CUTICUBA. CUTICUBA RESOLVENT and CUTICUBA SOAP, for the speedy, permanent and economical cure of Humors of the Blood, Skin and Scalp. They are, however, astonished at their universal success; for it was to be expected that in the hands of some they would fall, solely from spasmodic or ignorant use of them.

They are enabled to say without the fear of contradiction that no remedies ever achieved in the short space of one year the number of wonderful cures performed by the CUTICUBA REMEDIES.

SALT RHEUM Covering the Body for Ten Years

Permanently Cured. LAW OFFICE OF CHAS. HOUGHTON, 17 Congress street. Boston, Feb. 28, 1878.

Messrs Weeks & Potter-Gentlemen: I feel it a daty to inform you, and through you, all who are interested to know the fact, that a most disagreeable and obstinate case of Sait Bheum or Eczema, which has been under my personal observation from its and obstinate case of Salt Rheum or Eczema, which has been under my personal observation from its first appearance to the present time—about ten (10) years—covering the greater portion of the patient's body and limbs with its peculiar irritating and liching scab, and to which all the known methods of treating such disease had been applied without benefit, has completely disappeared, leaving a clean and healthy skin, under a few days of profuse application of CUTICURA.

I can and do heartily advise all similarly afflicted to try the remedy which has been so effectual in this case. Very truly yours, CHAS. HOUGHTON.

LIVER COMPLAINT And Dyspepsia Treated by the Resolvent-Galas 51/2 Pounds on One

Gentlemen: I have had Liver Complaint and Dyspepsis, with running sores on the side of my neck, for ten years. Doctors did me no good. I have been spending for eight years and it did ro good, Everything I ate distressed me. I got reduced from 173 to 132 pounds. At last I tried the RESOLVENT, and it helped me right off, and on one bottle I gained five-and-one-half pounds. It is doing the business, and I am going for it strong. Yours truly,

JOHN H. ROY.

414 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill., Nov. 15, 1878.

NOTE.—CUTICURA is admirably assisted in cases of extreme physical weakness, or when the virus of Scrofula is known to lurk in the system, by the internal use of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, without doubt the most powerful blood purifier and liver stimulant in the world.

CUTICURA SOAP is an elegant tollet and medicinal assistant to CUTICURA in the treatment of all external aliments. For chapped hands, rough skin and tan, sunburn and the lesser skin troubles, it is indispensable; as a soap for the toilet, the nursery and bath it is the most elegant, refreshing and healing before the public.

These great remedies succeed where all others heretofore in use fail, because they possess new and original properities never before successfully combined in medicine.

The Outicura Remedies are prepared by weeks & The Outicura Remedies are prepared by Weeks & Potter, chemists and druggists, 360 Washington street, Boston, and are for sale by all druggists. Price of Cuñcura, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, \$1. Resolvent, \$1 per bottle. Outicura \$copp. 25 cents per cake; by mall, 30 cents; three cakes, 75 cents.

VOLTAIC ELECTRIC and Inflammation, in the VI-PLASTERS talization of Weak, Paral-yzed and Painful Nervous Parts and Organs, in the Curing of Chronic Weakness of the Lungs, Heart and Kidneys, in the Absorption of Poisons from the Blood through the Pores, and the Prevention of Feve and Ague, Liver Complaint, Malarial and Conta and did innumerable acts of violence. He has killed several white men and several negroes. They feared him. He was bold, desperate and unprincipled. We thought he was under control, and we are trying sincerely to keep all that element down for the good of the State. He and Barksdale had gious Diseases, they are wonderful. Get the genuine, negroes. They feared him. He was bold, desperate and unprincipled. We thought he was under control, and we are trying sincerely to keep all that element down for the good of the State. He and Barksdale had long been bitter personal enemies. The murder was not a political one in any sense of the word, but I can safely say that all law-

A PROMINENT DRUGGIST. My Dear Sir :— For the past two years I have been selling Clifford's Febrifuge, and for Chillis and Fever have found nothing to equal it, or give such universal satisfaction. I can heartly recommend it to all afflicted with Chills and Fever.

C. M. SPRING,
Druggist and Bookseller

**FEBRIFUGE** RESCUED FROM DEATH.

My dear Me. RICHARDSON:—My hearty thanks are due you and your Medicine, Clifford's Febrifuge. My wite and two children had Ague for nearly a year. Quinine would not cure them and as a last resort I tried your Febrifuge and honestly think their taking it rescued them from death. Truly, &c., OLIVER SMITH, Springfield, Mo.

**FEBRIFUGE** HIS OWN WORDS.

**FEBRIFUGE** ENDORSEU.

PONTIAC, MICH., July 5, 1878.

I have taken two bettles of Clifford's Febrituse and will not hesitate to say that it is the best medicine for what it is recommended that can be used.

H. C. LINABURY, **FEBRIFUGE** 

TO ANY AND ALL. HAVANA, ILL., January 15th, 1879.

I hereby certify that my daughter was afflicted with Chills and Fever for fourteen months, and having used every thing I could hear of, found no relief until I was induced through the advice of some friends to use Clifford's Febrituge which has entirely cured her, and I feel safe in recommending it to any and all who are afflicted in a lize manner.

J. A. McCORMICK.

J. C. RICHARDSON, - St. Louis. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Owing to the prevalence of yellow-fever, we have closed our house in Memphis temporarily, and have opened in ST. LOUIS, at No. 100 South Commercial Street, corner Wainut, We are prepared, with a large and fresh Stock of Groceries, to fill all orders in our line. We have every facility for the Storage and Hand-

ling of Cotton in this market, and will make liberal advances on shipments to us. Thanking our friends for the very liberal patro age extended to us in the past, we respectfully ask a continuance of the same. We shall open our house in Memphis as soon as the fever will permit. ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 1, 1879,

A. C. & A. B. TREADWELL & CO.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

Greenwood Seminary

The continued and successful operation of this institution proves its advantages. Being select and mited, pupils receive that personal attention t heir health and progress that cannot be given in an ercrowded seminary. Daily Calisthenic Drill. plobur Water. First-class Facilities. Daily rail

oad connection with Nashville. Terms reduced to suit the times. Address MRS. N. LAWRENCE LINDSLEY, LEBANON, TRNNESSEE.

CALLS FOR Howard Physicians.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 10 MADISON ST., August 16, 1879. DR. E. MILES WILLETT—Knox's Drug Store Chelses. DR. JULIUS WISE-Goodyear's Drug Store, corner Main and Poplar; Hessen & Co.'s, corner Poplar and High streets.

DR. S. P. GREEN—Hessen's Drug Store, corner Pop-lar and Hich streets.

DR. F. DONOHUE—Howard office, 10 Madison;
Robinson's Drug Store, cor. Madison and Second.

DR. G. W. OVERALL—Fallen & Kleinschmdt, corner Beale and Second streets.

DR. F. L. SIM -- Safford's Drug Store, corner Vanc DR. F. L. SIM-Salford's Drug State and Hernando streets.
DR. S. J. QUIMBY-Boyle & Co.'s, corner Second and Walker. Wort Pickering.
DR. HEBER JONES-Hattendorf's Meat Store, corner Second and Lauderdate; Helnrich's Store

Dr.A. H. VOORHIES Oculist and Aurist, No. 80 Court street, Memphis.

JOHN WALSH

Undertaker, 341 Second Street, near Corner Union

From the Grand Lodge Relief Board. MEMPHIS, TENN., August 27, 1879.

To the Brethren of the Ancient Order United Workmen of Tennessee:

THE distress of last year is again repeating itself in our ranks. The death roll is increasing, and sickness among its members multiplying. We have given and are giving all possible care and at tention to those in affliction. Our funds are already exhausted, and unless aid promptly comes, all further efforts on our part will be in vain. With re-

exhausted, and unless ald promptly comes, all further efforts on our part will be in vain. With reluctant hearts we appeal to our brethren in this state to assist us in this direful calamity to give to the best of their ability. The Grand Lodge having alded us as far as their funds would permit. In assisting the brothers to leave, and in benefiting the stek and distressed, further aid from the Grand Lodge cannot be looked for by us. Therefore, we appeal to you; the "widow's mite" will be acceptable; prompt action is necessary. We hope, for the sake of the Order, that our appeal will meet with a hearty response and your cordial approval.

The remittances to be forwarded to Samuel A. Taylor, Chairman, State National Bank, Hemphis, T. nn.

SAM'L A. TAYLOR, Chairman, W. J. CHASE.

W. C. DAYIS.

JAMES B. COOK.

WM. I. BERLIN, Secretary.

H. DOW. 102 North Main Street, St. Louis, Mo I AM now ready to serve my friends and customers in the way of furnishing supplies wherever quarantine regulations will admit. Consignments of cotton solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. St. Louis, August 19, 1879. PLEASANT HOMES During the summa months in Valley of Virginia, near Natural Bridge, at \$15 to \$18 per month. Apply to Mrs. JOHN D. HOUSTON, Longwood, Bockbridge county, Va. Reference—Bev. John S. Park, Bolivar, Tenn.

A.M.BOYD & SONS 336 FRONT ST., MEMPHIS,

Are still open, and hope to serve their friends through this epidemic as they did the last. Orders to points quarantined will be filled in St. Louis or Cincinnati. As soon as Cotton comes in, their shed will be epened, and liberal Cash Advances made on same. Arrangements will be made to sell Cotton in St. Louis and Cincinnati. Shipments consigned to us at either place will receive our best attention.

FULMER, BURTON &

(SUCCESSORS TO SLEDGE, MCKAY & CO.) WHOLESALE

Grocers, Cotton Factors

And Commission Merchants, Nos. 371 and 373 Main street. Memphis. Tenn. M G, Hall W. W. Guy. Jno. W. Dillard. R. L. Coffin.

DILLARD, COFFIN & CO. Wholesale Grocers and Cotton Factors.

219 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo. HAVING TEMPORARILY ESTABLISHED OURSELVES HERE ARE PREPARED TO FILL OR-ders of our friends, as usual, during prevalence of yellow-fever in Memphis.

J. T. FARGASON JAMES A. HUNT. C. C. HEIN. B. A. PARKER J. T. FARGASON & CO.

Wholesale Grocers, Cotton Factors 219 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

A. B. TACUARO. B. VACCAMO. A. VACCABO. A. VACCARO & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS, No. 324 Front street, Memphis.

Wholesale Grocers and Cotton Factors, NOTICE 2 232 Front St., Memphis, & 16 S. Commercial street, St. Louis, Mo.

HAVING TO CLOSE OUR HOUSE AT MEMPHIS, TENN., DURING THE PREVALENCE OF YELlow-fever, we have located here, at No. 16 South Commercial street, temporarily. We have all the
dvantages of old-established merchants here, and can assure our old friends, and new ones, too, that any
insuress intrusted to us while here shall have our prompt attention, and the full benefit of our long expetence in our line of business. Consignments of Cotton and orders for goods in our line solicited, and
serfect satisfaction in every particular guaranteed. TERMS CASH.

No. 116 North Commercial St. ST. LOUIS, July 28, 1879. In order to be able to supply our customers in the country quarantined against Memphis, we have opened a house in "t. Louis, from which we can ship Groceries to any part of the coun-

try. All orders will receive prompt attention. Our Memphis house will be closed till further notice. M L. MEACHAM & CO.

Lumber, Lath and

Memphis, Tennessee, HARPMANN & Bro.

Office and Yard, foot of Washington st. | Saw and Planing Mills, North end Navy Yd.

Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Etc., 286 Main St., Memphis, Tenn., and 310 East 54th St., New York. OUR HOUSE WILL CONTINUE OPEN DURING THE SEASON. WHERE ALL COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed. We are prepared to fill orders with our usual promptness and at low prices. Hemittar ces will be thankfully received. To those of our customers residing along the roads quarantined against Memphis, we will fill orders from New York. Satisfaction guarantees.

RANDLE & LIVERMORE. Prop's, 98 Second St., opp. Market Square, Memphis. House Fronts, Wrought and Cast Fending, all kinds from and Brass Castings, Cotton Presses, Gin-Gearing Pulleys, Shafting, Bolts, Pipe and Fittings, Brass Goods, Gornors, Engines, General Repairs, and everything in line of Foundry or Machine-shep Work. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 22, 1879 We have opened a house for the transaction of business in this city, at 318 North Commercial street, corner of Locust, at which place our correspondents will please add ess us. Our store in Memphis will remain open as long as possible, but we fear we will be unable to serve our friends from that point for some time, in consequence of quarantine. Address all your communications to

REMOVAL ISAAC FRIEDMAN & CO. WHOLESALE HATS AND CAPS,

521-523 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. WHERE THEY WILL OPEN WITH AN EXTIRE NEW STOCK ORDERS

PEARCE. SUGGS & CO.. WHOLESALN GROUMES

Cotton Pactors and Commission Merchants No. 258 Front street, fiemphis, Tenne PARTEUDIAR ATTENTION PAID TO THE BALLEST COTTO